

GENERAL NOTES

Gray Heron chased by Common Gull.—On June 23, 1949, at Foerde, Norway (Lat. $61\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ N.), "I saw a gull, presumably a Common Gull (*Larus canus*), because that appears to be the common species here—though some may be Herring Gulls (*L. argentatus*)—chasing and harrying a Gray Heron (*Ardea cinerea*) which flew over the valley at about 1000 feet. I was surprised to see the gull harrying it."

The above quotation from my diary is submitted in view of the note by Thomas A. Imhof in the December, 1950, issue of *The Wilson Bulletin* (p. 210), reporting the chasing of a Great Blue Heron (*Ardea herodias*) by a Ring-billed Gull (*Larus delawarensis*) on March 6, 1950, in Alabama.

Note that the Gray Heron is the Old World analog of the Great Blue Heron, and the Common Gull, to some extent at least, that of the Ring-bill.—F. W. PRESTON, *Box 149, Butler, Pennsylvania*.

The genus *Plegadis* in Ohio.—Donald J. Borror, in his "A Check List of the Birds of Ohio, with the Migration Dates for the Birds of Central Ohio" (1950. *Ohio Jour. Sci.*, 50: 2), lists the Eastern Glossy Ibis, *Plegadis f. falcinellus*, mentioning three occurrences for northern Ohio and one for southern Ohio. The earliest of the four records is that of Jared P. Kirtland, who reported two individuals seen in 1848 near Fairport, in Lake County. One of these, an adult male, was shot by a Mr. Prugen and sent to Kirtland, who wrote (1850. *Family Visitor*, 1: 164): "It was duly skinned and mounted, and may now be seen standing along side of a Scarlet Ibis, from the banks of the Amazon, . . . in the cabinet of Nat. Hist. at the Cleve. Med. Coll." On the strength of this statement Wheaton (1882. "Report on the Birds of Ohio," *Geol. Surv. Ohio*, IV, Section 2, p. 498), Jones (1903. "The Birds of Ohio," *Ohio State Acad. Sci.*, *Special Papers No. 6*, p. 216) and Dawson (1903. "The Birds of Ohio," p. 481) all listed the Eastern Glossy Ibis.

The Kirtland collection, including the Prugen specimen of *Plegadis*, was given to Western Reserve University. It is now in the Biology Building of that institution. Hoping to learn more about the Prugen specimen, I wrote the late J. Paul Visscher concerning it. Visscher replied that the collection contained two ibises—a White-faced Glossy Ibis (*Plegadis mexicana*) and a Scarlet Ibis (*Guara rubra*). Visscher's untimely death prevented my receiving further information concerning the specimens at that time.

Recently I wrote Harry C. Oberholser about the moot *Plegadis* specimen. On September 22, 1950, Dr. Oberholser replied: "I found the Ibises about which you inquired. The Scarlet Ibis is there, with one White-faced Glossy Ibis. There are no data . . . regarding either, but I agree . . . that the latter is without much doubt the bird concerning which Dr. Kirtland wrote. In this specimen the white forehead is not very conspicuous but still present; and one not familiar with the differences between the two species might easily call this specimen the Eastern Glossy Ibis."

The White-faced Glossy Ibis must, therefore, be added to the Ohio list.

The second and third *Plegadis* records for Ohio were sight records. On May 30, 1943, Harold F. Mayfield and Louis W. Campbell saw three adults in a flooded field adjoining the Cedar Point Marshes, in Jerusalem Township, Lucas County, near Toledo. "The birds were viewed at close range and carefully distinguished from the White-faced Glossy Ibis . . ." (Campbell, 1944. *Luk*, 61: 471). On June 22, 1947, in the same general area, Laurel Van Camp, state game protector for Ottawa County, saw an adult ibis which he identified as an 'Eastern Glossy' (Mayfield, 1947. *Aud. Field Notes*, 1: 176-177).

Details concerning the fourth Ohio *Plegadis* record follow: On October 1, 1949, Ronald